
Appendix L. Glossary of Terms

Alluvium - A general term for clay, silt, sand, gravel or similar unconsolidated material deposited by a stream or other body of running water.

Anadromous Fish - Fish that are born and reared in freshwater, move to the ocean to grow and mature, and return to freshwater to reproduce. Salmon, steelhead, and shad are examples.

Anode - The electrode at which oxidation or corrosion occurs. (opposite of cathode)

Anthropogenic - Relating to or resulting from the influence humans have on the natural world.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) - A designated area on public lands where special management attention is required (1) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to fish and wildlife, important historic, cultural, or scenic values, or other natural systems or processes; or (2) to protect life and safety from natural hazards.

Arkosic - Sedimentary rock formed by the cementation of sand-sized grains of feldspar and quartz.

Artifacts - Any product of human cultural activity; more specifically, any tools, artwork, or objects found in an archaeological context.

Backfill - (noun) Material used to replace soil and earth removed during mining. (verb) To fill excavation ditch after pipeline placement.

Basalt - Dark colored extrusive igneous rock composed chiefly of calcium plagioclase and pyroxene. Extrusive equivalent of gabbro; underlies the ocean basins and comprises oceanic crust.

Bedrock 1) - Any solid rock exposed at the Earth's surface or overlain by unconsolidated material.

Bedrock 2) - The solid rock beneath a layer of soil, rock fragments, or gravel. Also called substratum.

Bentonite - Light-colored valuable clay that expands with the addition of water and is used as oil-well drilling mud and as filler in the building, paper, soap, and pharmaceutical industries.

Berm - The space between the toe of a slope and excavation made for intercepting ditches or borrow.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) - A practice or combination of practices that are determined to be the most effective and practicable (including technological, economic and institutional considerations) means of point and non-point pollutants at levels compatible with environmental quality goals.

Block Valve - When closed, the valve can block gas flow in both directions.

Blowdown - The venting of pressure from a pipeline.

Bore - A generally horizontal opening produced underground primarily for the purpose of installing services.

Bryophytes - A nonflowering plant, often growing in damp places, that has separate gamete-bearing and spore-bearing forms.

Cathode - The terminal of a semi conductor diode that is negative with respect to the other terminal when the diode is biased in the forward direction.

Cathodic protection - A process by which the corrosion of a metal pipeline is prevented by the use of an electrical current through replaceable anodes.

City Gate - A city gate station is usually built at the edge of a city to deliver gas from the high-pressure transmission pipeline to a lower pressure local distribution system. In many ways a city gate is analogous to an electrical substation.

Chert - A mainly opaque, fairly granular, silicate rock with a dull shiny luster and a great range of colors, used as raw material for the manufacture of chipped stone artifacts.

Climax Vegetation - The final vegetation community and highest ecological development of a plant community that emerges after a series of successive vegetational stages. The climax community perpetuates itself indefinitely unless disturbed by outside forces.

Colloids - Very small, finely divided solids (that do not dissolve) that remain dispersed in a liquid for a long time due to their small size and electrical charge

Colluvium - Loose rock and soil at the base of a cliff or steep slope.

Consultation - Formal consultation is a process that occurs between the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service and a federal agency that commences with the federal agency's written request for consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA regarding a federal action which may affect a listed species or its critical habitat. It concludes with the issuance of the biological opinion under Section 7(b)(3) of the Act. Informal consultation is an optional process that includes all discussions, correspondence, etc., between the Fish and Wildlife Service and the federal agency, or the designated non federal representative, prior to formal consultation, if required. If the listing agency determines that there is no likely adverse affect to the listed species, it may concur with the action agency that formal consultation is unnecessary.

Critical Habitat - Under the ESA, critical habitat is defined as (1) the specific areas within the geographic area occupied by a federally listed species on which are found physical and biological features essential to the conservation of the species, and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographic area occupied by a listed species, when it is determined that such areas are essential for the conservation of that species.

Cryogenic - Having or relating to extremely low temperatures.

Cumulative effects - Those effects on the environment that result from the incremental effect of the action when added to the past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

Danger tree - Any tree (leaning or otherwise) considered as having potential to fall against the power lines.

Directional drilling - A steerable system for the installation of pipes, conduits and cables in a shallow arc using a surface launched drilling rig.

Drilling fluid - a mixture of water and usually bentonite and/or polymer continuously pumped to the cutting head to facilitate cutting, reduce required torque, facilitate the removal of cuttings, stabilize the borehole, cool the head and lubricate the installation of the Product Pipe. In suitable soil conditions water alone may be used.

Easement - Anon-ownership interest in a land parcel that provides the interest-holder with rights to perform designated actions. It may also limit actions by a landowner.

Effects - Effects, impacts, and consequences, as used in this environmental impact statement, are synonymous. Effects may be direct, indirect or cumulative.

Estuaries - The wide lower course of a river where the tide flows in, causing fresh and salt water to mix.

Extirpation - The elimination of a species from a particular area.

Fauna - The animal life of a region or geological period.

Fish-Bearing Streams - Any stream containing any species of fish for any period of time.

Flakes - Small pieces and chips of rock and stone that have come off a larger rock, as a result creating stone tools.

Floodplain - Level lowland bordering a stream or river onto which the flow spreads at flood stage.

Flora - The plant life of a region or geological period.

Flow Spreader - A device used to dissipate concentrated water flow into sheet flow.

Flume - (Flume Pipe) A pipe or lined channel used to divert water from a stream while construction activities occur in the streambed.

Groundfish - A species or group of fish that spends most of its life on or near the sea floor.

Hydrocarbons - An organic compound made up of the elements of carbon and hydrogen that exists as a gas or liquid at ambient conditions.

Hydrocolloids - A substance that forms a gel when mixed with water.

Hydroelectric - Generated by converting the pressure of falling or running water to electricity by means of a turbine coupled to a generator.

Hydrostatic Test - A test of the strength and leak resistance of a vessel or pipe by internal pressurization with a test liquid, such as water.

Indigenous - Originating in and typical of a geographic area.

Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) - A group of individuals with varying areas of specialty assembled to solve a problem or perform a task.

Intermittent - Any non-permanent flowing drainage feature having a definable channel and evidence of annual scour or deposition.

Knoll - A small rounded hill or mound.

Lateral - A service line that transports a product from individual buildings to a main pipeline.

Late-Succession Forest - Forest seral stages which include mature and old-growth age classes.

Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) - A forest in its mature and/or old-growth stages that has been reserved under each option in this report.

Liquefaction - A change in the phase of a substance to the liquid state; usually, a change from the gaseous to the liquid state, especially of a substance which is a gas at normal pressure and temperature.

Lithics - Artifacts or ecofacts made of stone or rock. Sometimes the term lithics refers to the raw materials used to make stone tools.

Mains - Pipe used to deliver natural gas to an end user.

Mitigation - Modifications of actions that (1) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (2) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (3) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (4) reduce or eliminate impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or (5) compensate for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

Monitoring - A process of collecting information to evaluate if objective and anticipated or assumed results of a management plan are being realized or if implementation is proceeding as planned.

Noxious Weed - According to the Federal Noxious Weed Act (PL 93-629), a weed that causes disease or has other adverse effects on humans and their environment and is therefore detrimental to public health and the agriculture and commerce of the United States

Off-channel habitat - Channels or ponds in a floodplain, at least seasonally connected to the primary channel that are in addition to and frequently parallel the primary flowing channel.

Old-growth forest - A forested stand usually at least 180-200 years old with moderate to high canopy closure; a multilayered, multispecies canopy dominated by large overstory trees and high incidence of large trees.

Palustrine Emergent Wetland - Better known as marshes - are usually dominated by grass-like plants - such as cat-tails, sedges or bulrush - which are rooted in bottom sediments, but "emerge" above the surface of the water.

Palustrine Forested Wetland - Forested system including any inland wetland which lacks flowing water and contains ocean derived salts in concentrations of less than 0.05%.

Parent rock - The unconsolidated and more or less chemically weathered mineral or organic matter from which the solum of soils is developed by pedogenic processes.

Pedological features - Recognizable units within a soil material which are distinguishable from the enclosing material for any reason such as origin (deposition as an entity), differences in concentration of some fraction of the plasma, or differences in arrangement of the constituents (fabric).

Pelagic - Of or in the open ocean or open water.

Perennial Stream - A stream that typically has running water on a year-round basis.

Pig - A device inserted and forced through a pipeline to clean, dry, or measure characteristics of a pipeline.

Pilot hole - A hole excavated at the beginning of the directional drill crossing.

Piping Manifold - A configuration of pipes used to direct natural gas in different directions or through different pieces of equipment.

Polyethylene (PE) - A ductile, durable, virtually inert thermoplastic composed of polymers of ethylene.

Project Design Criteria (PDC) - Preventive measures applied to project activities to minimize potential detrimental effects to proposed, listed or candidate species.

Protohistoric - A period prior to the beginning of written records in an area, but after that area has been initially mentioned in reports written elsewhere.

Pullback - When the pipe is pulled into the reamed hole back to the drill rig.

Radiocarbon Dating - An absolute dating method based on the radioactive decay of Carbon-14 contained in organic materials.

Reamer - A downhole tool used to smooth the wall of a borehole, enlarge the borehole, stabilize the drill bit, and straighten the borehole axis where kinks or doglegs are encountered.

Record of Decision (ROD) - A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that states the management decision, identifies all alternatives including both the environmentally preferable and selected alternatives, states whether all practical means to avoid environmental harm from the selected alternative have been adopted, and if not, why not.

Refugia - Locations and habitats that support populations of organisms that are limited to small fragments of their previous geographic range.

Research Natural Areas - An area set aside by a public or private agency specifically to preserve a representative sample of an ecological community, primarily for scientific and educational purposes.

Residual Soil - Soil presumed to have developed in place as the product of decomposition and disintegration of bed-rock.

Rill erosion - Rill erosion is the removal of soil by concentrated water running through little streamlets, or headcuts. Detachment in a rill occurs if the sediment in the flow is below the amount the load can transport and if the flow exceeds the soil's resistance to detachment.

Riparian reserves - Designated riparian areas found outside Late-Successional Reserves.

Ripping - The process of breaking up or loosening compacted soil and rock to facilitate excavation.

Riprap - Rough stone of various sizes placed compactly or irregularly in a channel to prevent scour by water or debris.

Riverine wetland - The riverine system...includes all wetlands and deepwater habitats contained within a channel, with two exceptions: (1) wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs, persistent emergents, emergent mosses, or lichens, and (2) habitats with water containing ocean-derived salts in excess of 0.5 ppt.

Saprolite - soft disintegrating igneous rock that remains where it was located when solid, formed by heavy weathering in a humid environment.

Scoping - An early and open process for determining the scope of issues to be addressed in an environmental impact statement and for identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Scoping may involve public meetings; field interviews with representatives of agencies and interest groups; discussions with resource specialists and managers; and written comments in response to news releases, direct mailings, and articles about the proposed action and scoping meetings.

Scour - Evidence of movement of material, erosion or deposition, in a downslope direction due to transport of water.

Second Growth - Relatively young forests that have developed following a disturbance.

Seeps - Places where water oozes from the ground to form a pool.

Special Status species - Those species that (1) have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species or (2) are on an official state list or (3) are recognized by the BLM or other management agencies as needing special management or prevent their being placed on Federal or state lists.

Solum - The upper layers of a soil profile where the formation of new soil takes place and where most plant roots and soil animals are found.

Subduction - To be carried under the edge of an adjoining continental or oceanic plate, causing tensions in the Earth's crust that can produce earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.

Substrate - Any object or material upon which an organism grows or is attached.

Tackifier - A chemical used to help mulch stick to bare soil.

Tapping Tee - A device used to physically connect a customer's plastic service line from a plastic main to the customer's facility.

Talus - A slope landform, typically covered by coarse rock debris forming a more or less continuous layer that may or may not be covered by duff and litter.

Tectonic - Relating to the forces that produce movement and deformation of the earth's crust.

Trenching - Method in which access is gained by excavation from ground level to the required level underground for the installation, maintenance or inspection of a pipe, conduit or cable. The excavation is then backfilled and the surface reinstated.

Turbidity - Suspended matter in water that scatters or otherwise interferes with the passage of light through the water.

Valve - Mechanism that controls the volume or direction of flow. A valve can be closed, partially open, or fully open.

Watershed - The drainage basin contributing water, organic matter, dissolved nutrients, and sediments to a stream or lake.